

1. Select the FALSE statement below about the Incident Command System (ICS).
 - a. ICS could be used to manage a large sporting event or a visit from a foreign dignitary.
 - b. ICS is a standardized, all-hazards incident management approach that is used throughout the lifecycle of an incident.
 - c. ICS is primarily a standardized organizational structure (chart) that is used in an identical fashion for every incident.
 - d. ICS has been used to manage both emergency and nonemergency situations by both government and private-sector organizations.

2. The Incident Command System (ICS) is defined as:
 - a. A guide for Federal agencies to follow when directing responses at the State, tribal, and local levels.
 - b. A standardized approach to incident management that is applicable for use in all hazards by all levels of government.
 - c. A command and control organizational structure used by the military to support responses to domestic incidents.
 - d. An organizational approach used primarily to respond to complex incidents such as wildland fires.

3. Historically, the reason for most incident responses failures is due to:
 - a. Insufficient resources.
 - b. Poor management.
 - c. Lack of volunteers.
 - d. Fraudulent activity.

4. After-action reports from ineffective incident responses find that response problems are far more likely to result from:
 - a. Inadequate management.
 - b. Lack of needed resources.
 - c. Failure to develop an Emergency Operations Plan.
 - d. Reluctance of neighboring communities to provide assistance.

5. TRUE OR FALSE: One problem that the Incident Command System (ICS) helps to address is lack of accountability, including unclear chains of command and supervision.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. The Incident Command System (ICS) does all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - a. Meets the needs of incidents of any kind or size.
 - b. Avoids duplication of efforts and oversees efficient use of resources.
 - c. Allows personnel from a variety of agencies to meld into a common management structure.
 - d. Requires that a minimum number of personnel be deployed to perform administrative functions.

7. TRUE OR FALSE: When a variety of agencies are involved in a response, the Incident Command System is superseded by the National Response Framework.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. All of the following are true, EXCEPT:
 - a. NIMS was called for in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) in February of 2003.
 - b. NIMS is a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology for incident command and multiagency coordination.
 - c. NIMS is a consistent, nationwide approach for all levels of government to work effectively and efficiently together.
 - d. NIMS requires that the Incident Command System (ICS) be activated as a last resort during domestic incidents.

9. Homeland Security Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires Federal departments and agencies to:
 - a. Test and credential response personnel to ensure they have acquired the competencies needed to implement the Incident Command System.
 - b. Make adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).
 - c. Establish standardized organizational structures for communities to use in response to natural, technological, and manmade incidents.
 - d. Establish metrics that will measure whether communities are using the proper amounts of resources when responding to incidents.

10. When communicating, ICS requires the use of:
 - a. Plain English.
 - b. Agency-specific codes.

- c. Radio codes.
 - d. Technical language.
11. When communicating, ICS requires that responders DO NOT use:
- a. Plain English.
 - b. Clear text.
 - c. Agency or radio codes.
 - d. Common terminology.
12. ICS facilitates the ability to communicate by using:
- a. ICS-specific codes.
 - b. Acronyms.
 - c. Common terminology.
 - d. NIMS lexicon.
13. Transfer of command is defined as the process of:
- a. Abiding by institutional policies and guidelines and any applicable rules and regulations.
 - b. Blending Incident Commanders from multiple responding agencies into an integrated, unified team.
 - c. Abdicating jurisdictional responsibility for resources provided to another jurisdiction.
 - d. Moving the responsibility for incident command from one Incident Commander to another.
14. Transfer of command may take place for all of the following reasons, EXCEPT:
- a. A jurisdiction or agency is legally required to take command.
 - b. The incident changes in complexity.
 - c. A more senior but less qualified person arrives on scene.
 - d. The current Incident Commander needs to rest.
15. When implemented properly, Unified Command:
- a. Requires the establishment of separate Operations Sections comprised of responders from each jurisdiction or agency.
 - b. Involves the development of multiple Incident Action Plans under the direction of each Incident Commander.

- c. Enables agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively.
 - d. Is managed away from the incident scene at an Emergency Operations Center or other facility.

- 16. Select the TRUE statement below.
 - a. Under Unified Command, each jurisdiction or agency establishes its own incident objectives and Incident Action Plans.
 - b. Under Unified Command, the most senior Incident Commander has seniority over the other Incident Commanders.
 - c. Multiple Operations Section Chiefs may be assigned, with each representing his or her jurisdiction or agency.
 - d. The Incident Commanders within the Unified Command make joint decisions and speak as one voice.

- 17. TRUE OR FALSE: Under a Unified Command, there are multiple Incident Commanders who work together to establish the incident objectives.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- 18. What type of command creates a single ICS structure with a built-in process for an effective and responsible multijurisdictional or multiagency approach?
 - a. Multiple Command
 - b. Area Command
 - c. Unified Command
 - d. Mutual Command

- 19. You are working in a complex incident. There are multiple Incident Commanders representing multiple jurisdictions working together to establish incident objectives. What type of ICS structure is being used?
 - a. Area Command
 - b. Mutual Command
 - c. Multiple Command
 - d. Unified Command

20. Which of the following Sections is responsible for compensation for injury or damage to property?
- a. Operations Section
 - b. Planning Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance/Administration Section
21. The Incident Command depends on me to make sure that all incident personnel have the supplies, equipment, and support they need. Who am I?
- a. Operations Section Chief
 - b. Planning Section Chief
 - c. Logistics Section Chief
 - d. Finance/Administration Section Chief
22. Which Section is responsible for providing communication planning and resources?
- a. Finance/Administration Section
 - b. Operations Section
 - c. Planning Section
 - d. Logistics Section
23. Throughout the incident and during the after-action review process, the reports that my Section develops will be very useful. Who am I?
- a. Logistics Section Chief
 - b. Operations Section Chief
 - c. Planning Section Chief
 - d. Finance/Administration Section Chief
24. You are working to track the status of all resources assigned to the incident. What Section are you in?
- a. Operations Section
 - b. Planning Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance/Administration Section

25. Where would you go to get a map and a copy of the current Incident Action Plan?
- a. Planning Section
 - b. Operations Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance/Administration Section